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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

East-West foreign ministers' talks in Geneva recessed after mutual rejection of opposing proposals on Berlin.

2 MiGs fired on U.S. plane over Sea of Japan.

Pres. Eisenhower suggested personal meeting with de Gaulle on French dispute with NATO.

East-West scientists opened Geneva talks on A-test detection.

United States

Senate refused to confirm Strauss as Commerce Secretary.

House approved $3½ billion foreign aid program; Administration-opposed wheat & tobacco price support bills won final passage.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Geneva Talks Recessed. The East-West foreign ministers' Geneva conference on Berlin, German unification & European security was recessed June 20 until July 13.*

U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville & Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko reached agreement June 19 on Western proposals for a recess after the USSR had rejected the latest Western plan for settlement of the Berlin dispute.

The Soviet rejection, delivered by Gromyko in a restricted conference session June 19, contained a counter-offer to extend to 18 months the Soviet deadline for liquidation of the Berlin occupation regime. Gromyko, insisting that the Western powers had misunderstood previous Soviet offers to delay action on Berlin, denied that the new plan constituted a renewed "ultimatum" on Berlin. He asserted that the USSR would pose no difficulties about "necessary time limits" if agreement was reached on the "main questions of principle" for a Berlin settlement.

The Soviet proposal stated as a "premise" that "it is impossible to delay a peace settlement with Germany & to preserve the occupation regime in West Berlin ad infinitum." It asked: (1) establishment by the East & West German Govts., "on a parity basis," of an "all-German committee" to "work out concrete measures for the unification of Germany & consider questions pertaining to the preparation & conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany"; (2) "reduction of the occupation forces of the Western powers in West Berlin to symbolic contingents"; (3) "termination of subversive activities from West Berlin"; (4) "non-location in West Berlin of atomic & rocket weapons."

The Western foreign ministers rejected the Soviet plan and proposed a recess until July 15. Gromyko accepted a recess but won agreement to resume July 13.

A formal statement issued June 19 by the U.S., British & French foreign ministers detailed the West's objections to Gromyko's latest Berlin proposals. The West charged that the Soviet plan reserved to the USSR "freedom of unilateral action" on expiration of the 18-month deadline. "Moreover," the West declared, it clearly was "the Soviet intention that the Western powers . . . would acquiesce in the liquidation of their rights in Berlin & the abandonment of their responsibility for maintaining the freedom of the people of Berlin." If no 4-power Berlin accord were reached during the 18-month period, "the Western powers would enter into any negotiation at the end of that period without any rights at all so far as Berlin or . . . access . . . were concerned."

The Soviet & Western foreign ministers met briefly June 20 to approve the recess and prepare a joint communiqué, which declared their intention "to resume the work of the conference in Geneva." Herter & Gromyko met privately the same day to discuss "the issues of the conference" but reported no change from their "well-known positions."

Herter Report. State Secy. Herter told newsmen on his arrival in Washington June 21 that the USSR had "revealed clearly that its true desire is to absorb West Berlin into East Germany and to keep Germany divided until it can be brought under Soviet domination."

(Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko, in a statement issued as he left Geneva for Moscow June 21, asserted that the first round of Geneva talks had provided a "good basis for agreement.")

Herter met with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House June 22 and, at the President's request, reported on the progress of the Geneva conference in a radio-TV address June 23.

Herter told the American people that "no significant progress was made" at Geneva "toward settlement of the problem of the continued division of Germany & of Berlin." He charged that Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko had "engaged in a good deal of propaganda & some threats" and had given "no indication of being interested in genuine negotiation." He said that the USSR had "flatly rejected the Western peace plan" and had proposed instead a Soviet plan which "could only have led to the absorption of West Berlin into the Communist empire." He warned that the ultimate aim of the Soviet proposal for a "free city" of West Berlin was to "free [it] of the protection of Allied forces" & "make it like East Berlin . . . a slave city."

Herter pledged that the U.S. would "never compromise the freedom of the brave people of West Berlin who have placed their faith in our protection." He asserted that "if the Soviet Union persists in its determination to add . . . free West Berliners to the captive peoples of Eastern Europe, then no agreement is possible." Herter conceded, however, that "the conference revealed possible areas of agreement concerning specific arrangements for Berlin." He said that "it may be possible to build on these areas of agreement if the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the continued existence of a free West Berlin under Western protection."

U.S. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) lauded Herter's address June 24 for placing "the blame for the Geneva talks squarely where it belongs." Johnson said that the American people supported Herter's pledge that West Berliners would not be abandoned.

President on Summit Talks. Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen June 17 that prospects for an early East-West summit meeting appeared "no brighter" due to the USSR's "unreadiness" to negotiate realistically on the Berlin & German questions.

The President asserted that if the foreign ministers' Geneva meetings "cannot prepare the ground & at least sow some of the seed for accord," then "I see no use whatsoever for trying to have a harvest when there is no planting & no tilling." Mr. Eisenhower derided as "a step backward in diplomacy" the idea that summit meetings were necessary to solve the world's problems. He noted that foreign ministers & ambassadors provided the "mechanism through which these agreements are supposed to be obtained." He typified summit meetings as "like Alexander & Napoleon meeting on a raft in a river & settling the fate . . . of the world."
[See p. 173B1]

British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament in London June 23 that he hoped the renewed Geneva confer-

* After 41 days of negotiations since May 11. 18 plenary sessions were held in Geneva's Palais des Nations. 13 private meetings were held in the villas of the Western & Soviet delegations.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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ence would lead to an East-West summit meeting. He asserted that it would be mistaken to "underrate the degree of success that has already taken place" in the Geneva talks. He expressed belief that the conference had "clarified" & brought "nearer together" the conflicting Western & Soviet points of view on the question of Germany. [See pp. 174C1, 126D1]

Khrushchev Asks Summit Effort. Soviet Premier Khrushchev urged Western leaders June 19 to cooperate in a fresh attempt to reach accord in the Geneva foreign ministers' talks and hold a summit meeting.

In what was regarded as a conciliatory address, Khrushchev told a Kremlin reception for visiting East German leaders that he was "willing to meet not merely once with the chiefs of the Western powers" to end current East-West disputes. But, he warned, "it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union would agree at the foreign ministers' conference or at [the summit] to sign any document perpetuating the occupation regime in West Berlin & leaving Germany without a peace settlement for an indefinite time." The USSR, he asserted, was "not ready to pay any price" to get a summit meeting.

Khrushchev asserted that the USSR was "ready to guarantee by all possible ways & means that no one shall interfere in the life of the free city of West Berlin." "Taking into account that they [the Western powers] are not ready now to abolish . . . the occupation regime in West Berlin," the USSR, Khrushchev said, agreed "to the continuation, for a definite period, of the 3-power occupation rights in West Berlin." "Only someone who does not want to achieve agreement could call our proposal an ultimatum," he declared.

Khrushchev asserted, however, that a time limit for a Berlin accord, while not a "basic" issue, was necessary to prevent West German Chancellor Adenauer from "frustrating all peaceful accommodation with Germany & the country's unification." He reiterated that if "reactionary quarters preclude the conclusion of a peace treaty with the 2 Germanys, there will be nothing else to do but sign a peace treaty" with East Germany. Khrushchev warned that a separate treaty would give East Germany "all . . . sovereign rights" and would entitle it to armed support by the Warsaw Pact states against any Western effort "to restore the occupation regime by force."

(A joint communiqué issued by Khrushchev & East German Premier Otto Grotewohl June 20, at the conclusion of a 12-day visit to the USSR by East German leaders, declared their intention to "take the necessary measures for the speedy removal" of the West Berlin situation. The communiqué stressed that if it became necessary for the USSR & East Germany to conclude a separate peace treaty, "all regulations & agreements that result from the capitulation . . . of Germany," presumably including the West's rights to maintain troops in West Berlin, "will lose their validity." Grotewohl told a welcoming rally in East Berlin June 20 that the USSR had promised to support any Soviet-East German peace treaty with its "entire material force.") [See p. 189F3]

U.S. Navy Plane Attacked. A U.S. Navy P4M Mercator patrol plane was attacked & seriously damaged by 2 Communist-marked MiG jet fighters June 15 over the Sea of Japan, 85 miles east of Wonsan, North Korea. The U.S. plane, flying from the U.S.' Iwakuni Marine Corps Base near Hiroshima with a 14-man crew, was making a routine test of electronic equipment & radio-wave propagation over international waters when it was attacked without warning. The MiGs damaged the P4M's rear armament & wounded tail gunner AEM 3/c Donald Eugene Corder. They made 6 firing runs on the U.S. plane, which could not return the fire because its other guns had been partially dismantled. Lt. Cmndr. Donald Mayer, 35, brought the P4M back to Miho Air Force Base on Honshu I. despite the loss of one of the plane's 2 turbo-prop engines & one of its 2 auxiliary jet engines.

Pres. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference June 17 that he had ordered the Navy to make a full report on the plane's inability to return the MiG's fire.

A Defense Dept. statement admitted June 18 that the P4M's forward & top guns had been dismantled to make room for special electronic reconnaissance equipment. However, it denied previous reports that the guns were inoperable due to a lack of spare parts.

Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy told newsmen June 18 that the attacking MiGs appeared to be North Korean but that Soviet & Communist Chinese MiGs bearing similar markings also flew patrols over the Sea of Japan. McElroy confirmed that the plane's armament was incomplete, but he asserted that the relatively slow patrol plane could not be armed for effective defense against attacking fighters. Rear Adm. Frederic S. Withington, U.S. Navy commander in Japan, told a Yokosuka news conference June 17 that patrol planes were not given fighter escorts over the Sea of Japan to avoid provocation of similar Communist patrols in the same area. [See p. 113F2]

'Ike' on French-NATO Rift. Pres. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference June 17 that he would like to meet with French Pres. de Gaulle to discuss the current dispute between France & NATO over French refusal to permit stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons on French territory.

Mr. Eisenhower conceded that there were "differences of opinion between our 2 Govts.," but he expressed the belief that "a personal conversation between the 2 of us might ease . . . these arguments & possibly solve them." The President said that he & de Gaulle were "old comrades-in-arms" and might "have some solution that wouldn't otherwise be apparent." Mr. Eisenhower said that he repeatedly had invited de Gaulle to visit Washington and that he had made plans to visit de Gaulle in Paris "if any errand takes me to Europe."

French officials welcomed the President's suggestion June 18 and said that an Eisenhower-de Gaulle meeting would be essential as a prerequisite for any East-West summit meeting. Other French officials told newsmen June 20 that France would agree to the establishment of NATO missile sites & U.S. nuclear stockpiles on French territory if France were given a share in any Western decision to use nuclear weapons, except if used by the U.S. for immediate self-defense. They denied that France would demand a gift of U.S. nuclear weapons or Western cooperation on the Algerian problem as preconditions for a settlement of its differences with NATO.

(The N.Y. Times reported from Washington June 20 that the State Dept., Atomic Energy Comm. & Defense Dept. were reviewing U.S. policies on control of nuclear weapons based in European countries for possible alteration of the present policy by the National Security Council.)

West German Chancellor Adenauer, in an interview by the N.Y. Times, called June 17 for "reasonable & frank" discussion of the current NATO rift by the U.S., Britain & France. Adenauer, indicating a shift in favor of de Gaulle's proposal for a U.S.-British-French political directorate for NATO, said that the "2 Anglo-Saxon countries alone sit in a place where eventually the decision on war or peace may be made." He refused, however, to speculate on the possible inclusion of West Germany in a 4-power NATO directorate. [See p. 191D1]

A-Detection Study Begun. U.S., British & Soviet nuclear scientists met in Geneva June 22 for a week-long technical study of detection of nuclear explosions in space. Scientific delegations headed by Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky of Stanford U. (Calif.),* Prof. Evgeni K. Federov of the USSR & Henry Hulme of the British Defense Ministry began closed talks designed to produce recommendations for effective detection of atomic tests above 30 km. (18.6 miles). [See p. 190G1]

* Other members of the U.S. delegation: Dr. Sterling Colgate, physicist, of the U. of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; Dr. Allen F. Donovan, aeronautical engineer, of the Los Angeles Space Technology Laboratory's Astrovehicles Laboratory; Dr. Allen Graves, physicist, of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; Spurgeon Keeny Jr., technical assistant on Pres. Eisenhower's advisory staff; Dr. Richard Latter, physicist, Rand Corp. physics division head; Col. Dent L. Lay, assistant director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency's Technical Operations Division; Dr. Allen M. Peterson, head of the Stanford Research Inst.'s Propagation Laboratory; Dr. Kenneth M. Watson, U. of California physics professor.

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A-Ban Concessions Rejected. The Western & Soviet delegations to East-West Geneva talks on a treaty to ban nuclear tests June 22 rejected each others' offers of concessions on the staffing of an international control system to detect treaty violations.

Offered at the 100th session of the 3-power Geneva nuclear talks, the compromise staffing plans contained these provisions:

- Western plan — Detection staffs would contain at least 4 citizens of the country in which the monitoring station was situated. A modification of previous Western proposals that ½ of the staff at inspection posts in the USSR be composed of U.S. & British scientists & ½ be recruited internationally (½ of those staffs at posts in Britain & the U.S. would be Soviet citizens), the new Western plan would result in the following composition of posts on Soviet territory: 4 Soviet citizens, 13 Americans & Britons, 13 international personnel.
- Soviet plan—6 or 7 "foreign specialists" would be assigned to those detection posts located on Soviet territory. All other members of detection staffs in the USSR would be Soviet citizens, including the chiefs of all posts located in the USSR.

Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin recalled June 22 that the original Western plan had called for staffs of inspection posts on Soviet territory to be divided equally between Western (U.S. & British) citizens and Soviet scientists. He rejected the West's concession as unacceptable & a "step backward." Chief delegates Wadsworth of the U.S. & Wright of Britain told Tsarapkin June 22 that the Soviet proposal amounted to "self-inspection" and could not be the basis for any reliable accord to ban nuclear tests. [See pp. 182E3, 58E2, 26A2]

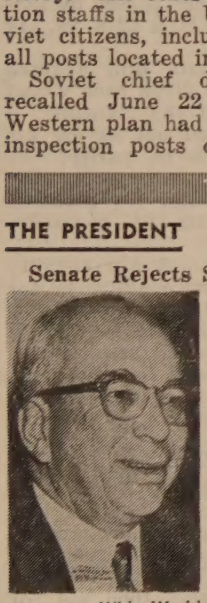
Space A-Test Report. A joint scientific report issued June 15 by the U.S. Defense Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed that 2 Redstone missile-borne H-warheads detonated over the Pacific Ocean in 1958 had produced ionospheric disturbances over a wide area of the globe.

The detonations, at altitudes of 100,000 & 200,000 feet over Johnston I. on July 21 & Aug. 11, 1958, were said to have been the first megaton-range explosions to be achieved by the U.S. in space. The electromagnetic disturbances produced by the bursts were reported to have disrupted radio communications & radar operations within a range of 1,500 miles. The detonations also produced aural displays visible in Hawaii, 700 miles northeast of the launching. Rabbits & other animals placed up to 300 miles from the detonation point suffered retinal burns from the warhead flashes. [See pp. 151C3, 97G2, 89B1; Vol. XVIII, 266F1, 252D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Senate Rejects Strauss. The Senate refused by a 49-46 vote June 19 to confirm Pres. Eisenhower's nomination of Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss, 63, to be Commerce Secretary. Strauss, who had served in the post by interim appointment since Nov. 13, 1958, was the 8th Cabinet nominee in U.S. history to be denied confirmation.



Wide World
STRAUSS

The vote against confirming Strauss: **47 D.**—Anderson (N.M.), Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Nev.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Carroll (Colo.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Green (R.I.), Gruening (Alaska), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S.C.), Jordan (N.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Long (La.), Magnuson (Wash.), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), McNamara (Mich.), Monroney (Okla.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Murray (Mont.), Muskie (Me.), Neuberger (Ore.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W. Va.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Symington (Mo.), Talmadge (Ga.), Williams (N.J.), Yarborough (Tex.), Young (O.). **2 R.**—Langer (N.D.), Mrs. Smith (Me.).

For confirmation: **31 R.**—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bridges (N.H.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper (Ky.), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Javits (N.Y.), Keating (N.Y.), Kuchel (Calif.), Martin (Ia.), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Prouty (Vt.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Scott (Pa.), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (Del.). **15 D.**—Byrd (Va.), Chavez (N.M.), Dodd (Conn.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Gore (Tenn.), Holland (Fla.), Kerr (Okla.), Lausche (O.), McClellan (Ark.), Pastore (R.I.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis (Miss.), Thurmond (S.C.).

Not voting but paired: Young (R., N.D.) for confirmation, Mansfield (D., Mont.) against. Fulbright (D., Ark.), undecided, did not vote.

The vote rejecting Strauss came shortly after midnight June 19 in a session that had started June 18.

Pres. Eisenhower called reporters into his office the morning of June 19 and said: ". . . The Senate refused to confirm . . . a man who in war & peace has served his nation loyally, honorably & effectively under 4 different Presidents. I am truly losing a valuable associate. . . . If the nation is to be denied the right to have as public servants . . . men of his proven character, ability & integrity, then, indeed, it is the American people who are the losers through this sad episode."

Mr. Eisenhower had told reporters at his press conference June 17 that he was using "every single influence that I can from the Executive Department to get the Congress to see the light" about Strauss & Administration proposals "when my conscience tells me they are right." "If that's lobbying," the President continued, "I'm guilty, but I don't think there's anything else to do about it."

Vice Pres. Nixon charged in Chicago June 19 that Senate Democrats had decided deliberately to "kick the President in the teeth." He blamed Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) for this "arbitrary & vindictive action." But Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), who arrived in Chicago on the same plane as Nixon, said the rejection of Strauss was "a disagreeable job done in the national interest." Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), leader of the anti-Strauss campaign, issued a statement calling Strauss' rejection "a signal victory for those who still believe this is a government for the people and that the public should be protected against a man who might use executive privilege to hide the truth."

The Senate had received June 4 the reports of a 9-member (6 R. & 3 D.) Senate Commerce Committee majority recommending Strauss' confirmation & of an 8-member (all Democrats) minority urging his rejection. The majority said "an abundance of affirmative evidence" had "establish-[ed] beyond doubt the nominee's honesty & integrity, competence, & his long record of cordial & willing cooperation with the Congress." The minority said Strauss' "past record" & "conduct & demeanor before us" showed that he lacked "the degree of integrity & competence essential" to the job. It accused him of "unnecessary untruths," of misleading statements, of having "withheld or manipulated information to serve policy or personal ends," of having antagonized Congress, of having (as AEC chairman) "estranged" a "substantial segment" of the scientific community and of complicity in "the notorious Dixon-Yates" deal involving "a deliberate use of public office for improper aid to private business."

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R., Kan.), defending Strauss in Senate debate June 5, held that "most of the hullabaloo" in the dispute "boils down to the simple fact that Adm. Strauss is a conservative who errs, if at all, on the side of caution in interpreting the legal rights of the legislative branch & his own legal duties toward it." The opposition to Strauss, Schoeppel charged, was led by "militant advocates of change."

Chrmn. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee, opposing Strauss, told the Senate June 5 that Strauss was "part & parcel . . . of a sort of adamancy, almost a stubborness," in world relations that made him fear "the whine of bombs & falling walls & death."

Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) & William Langer (N.D.), only GOP Senators to vote against Strauss, were censured by the convention of the Young Republican National Federation in Denver June 20 for "utter disregard & disdain" for Pres. Eisenhower's "judgment & wishes." [See p. 175G1-C2]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower June 5 nominated James Henry Wakelin Jr., 48, Lawrenceville, N.J. scientist & research consultant, to be an Assistant Navy Secretary.

Thomas S. Gates Jr.'s nomination as Deputy Defense Secretary was approved by Senate voice vote June 4, and he was sworn in June 8.

C. Douglas Dillon's nomination as State Undersecretary was confirmed by Senate voice vote June 9 after Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) had

attacked Dillon in a Senate speech for allegedly mismanaging the foreign aid program. [See p. 160B2]

The promotion of Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr. to full general's rank as U.S. Pacific Air Forces commander was confirmed by Senate voice vote June 22 in the absence of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.). Mrs. Smith had cast the sole vote against O'Donnell when the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended his confirmation (by 12-1 vote) June 18. She had told the committee in a May 19 letter ("leaked" to the press) that O'Donnell "has openly made malicious statements against me" and "has caused malicious & false statements" "against my integrity & character" to be published & broadcast. Mrs. Smith was said to have been angered at published reports that she was feuding with O'Donnell because the AF had refused to promote her from lieutenant colonel to full colonel in the Women's AF Reserve or promote her administrative assistant, William C. Lewis Jr., 46, from colonel to brigadier general in the reserve. Associates of Mrs. Smith's, denying the reports, said Mrs. Smith had blocked promotion for herself by sponsoring a bill that allowed the women's reserve to have only one colonel—the women's reserve commander. O'Donnell & AF Secy. James H. Douglas denied at a closed committee session June 18 that they had circulated "smears" against Mrs. Smith. The Smith-O'Donnell feud had arisen in 1957 when O'Donnell fought for—but Mrs. Smith blocked—the promotion of actor James Stewart from colonel to brigadier general in the AF reserve. Pres. Eisenhower nominated Stewart for promotion again in 1959, and the nomination presumably was being blocked in committee by Mrs. Smith. [See p. 175G2]

Other Senate confirmations: June 4—Ogden R. Reid as ambassador to Israel over the opposition of Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (who called the nomination "improvident & irresponsible"); Fred A. Bantz as Navy Undersecretary; George M. Johnson to the Civil Rights Commission over Southern opposition; Earl W. Kintner to the FTC; reappointments of Frederick Stueck to the FPC & Rosel H. Hyde to the FCC; Joseph V. Charyk to be an Assistant Air Force Secretary; Frederick Henry Mueller to be Commerce Undersecretary; Carl F. Oechsle to be an Assistant Commerce Secretary. June 5—J. Graham Parsons to be Assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs. June 18—Ambassadors John Howard Morrow to Guinea (sworn in June 22) & William M. Rountree to Pakistan; ex-Rep. John J. Allen Jr. (R., Calif.) to be Commerce Undersecretary for Transportation. June 23—ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) as a TVA board member.

Dempster McIntosh, 63, managing director of the government's Development Loan Fund Corp. and ex-ambassador to Uruguay & Venezuela, was nominated June 9 to be ambassador to Colombia. He was confirmed by the Senate June 18.

Pres. Eisenhower renominated John S. Graham for reappointment to the Atomic Energy Commission June 12. He was confirmed June 16.

Among recent military appointments: June 12—AF major generals promoted to lieutenant general: Truman H. Landon as Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Mark E. Bradley Jr. as Deputy Chief of Staff for Matériel, Emery S. Wetzel as chief of staff of the UN command in Korea. June 23—Gen. Frank F. Everest as Tactical Air Command chief. (Lt. Gen. Frederic H. Smith was assigned to replace Everest as chief of U.S. Air Forces in Europe & of the 4th Allied Tactical Air Forces in Europe; Maj. Gen. James E. Briggs succeeded Smith as chief of the Air Training Command; Maj. Gen. William S. Stone was chosen to replace Briggs as AF Academy supt.)

CONGRESS

Foreign Aid. A bill (HR7500) authorizing $3,542,600,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1960 was passed by 271-142 House vote (182 D. & 89 R. vs. 83 D. & 59 R.) June 18 and sent to the Senate. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $3,909,400,000. An amendment adopted by the House before final passage would require the Administration to make proposals to Congress in 1960 for "progressive reduction" of aid grants.

Authorizations provided by the bill (Administration requests in parenthesis): Millitary aid $1.44 billion ($1.6 billion); defense support $750 million ($835 million); Development Loan Fund $700 million ($700 million); technical cooperation $179½ million ($179½ million); special assistance $250 million ($271,800,000); President's contingency fund $100 million ($200 million).

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, on the motion of Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D., Del.), had added $100 million to the President's Development Loan Fund request May 26. But the House deleted these additional funds by a 164-86 teller vote June 18 on the motion of Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D., Ala.).

A motion by Rep. Alvin Bentley (R., Mich.), a foreign aid foe, to cut $140 million more from military aid was rejected by a 103-101 teller vote June 17. The House June 17 also rejected proposals: (a) by Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D., O.) to end aid to Yugoslavia; (b) by Rep. Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.) to end new military aid to Latin America (except training); (c) by Porter to end new military aid to Formosa until its estimated 600,000 men under arms were reduced to 200,000; (d) by Bentley to eliminate an authorization for counterpart funds to be used overseas for "advancing education" and setting up & running schools; (e) by Bentley to make further cuts in defense support. [See p. 152E1-B3]

Wheat Bill Passed. A House version of a wheat price support bill (S1968) was approved by 44-40 Senate vote (41 D. & 3 R. vs. 28 R. & 12 D.) June 22 and sent to the President, who strongly opposed it.

A temporary measure applying only to 1960-61 crops, it was designed to reduce wheat surpluses by cutting acreage allotments 25% but to maintain farm incomes by increasing price supports from the current 75% of parity to 90%. It set a $35,000 annual limit on price support to any individual or company. It barred the planting of other crops on acreage withdrawn from wheat production by the cut in allotments. Farmers observing this restriction would be compensated by "payment in kind [wheat]" from government stocks at a rate of ⅓ of output lost.

Senate approval of the bill ended a stalemate that had developed when the House refused, by 214-202 vote (143 R. & 71 D. vs. 195 D. & 7 R.) June 18, to accept a compromise calling for a 20% cut in acreage & an 80% support level. The Senate had agreed to this compromise by voice vote June 17. The Administration opposed the compromise but less strongly than it objected to the House's version. The latter, finally accepted by the Senate, had been passed by 188-177 House vote (176 D. & 12 R. vs. 114 R. & 63 D.) June 12.

The original Senate bill, adopted May 22, would have given each wheat farmer the choice of (a) planting full current allotment but having his support cut to 65% of parity, (b) planting 10% less and getting the current 75% of parity, (c) planting 20% less and receiving 80% of parity. [See p. 174G2-E3]

Tobacco Supports. A bill (S1901) to freeze tobacco price supports for about 5 years at 90% of 1958 parity was passed by the Senate May 21 & the House June 10 and sent to the President, who opposed it. The purpose of the freeze was to halt the rise in tobacco price supports and reverse the decrease in tobacco exports. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 18E3, 19E1, 433D1]

Food Stamps Opposed. Asst. Agriculture Secy. Clarence L. Miller told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee June 4 that the Administration opposed a series of bills calling for food stamps or other direct food aid for the needy. He said such a program sponsored by Sens. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) would cost about $2½ billion a year and would have no direct effect on corn, cotton & wheat stocks, the worst of the surplus problems. [See pp. 174G2-B3, 167G1, 161B-C2]

Humphrey Apr. 16 had introduced a bill (S1711), which he described as "the International Food-for-Peace Act of 1959," calling for: (1) a 10-year program of contracts to supply needy countries with U.S. surplus farm products in return for payment in money, services or materials over a 40-year period; (2) 5 years of surplus food grants to food-deficit countries; (3) international agreements to form "binational, non-profit foundations to foster & promote research, education, health & public welfare"; (4) creation of a U.S. "Peace Food Administration." The proposal was opposed Apr. 23 by Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft

Benson, who had been designated by Pres. Eisenhower to head his Food for Peace program. [See p. 36B-C1]

Housing Bill Adopted. A compromise omnibus housing bill (S57) was passed by 56-31 Senate vote (48 D. & 8 R. vs. 23 R. & 8 D.) June 22 and by 241-177 House vote (222 D. & 19 R. vs. 126 R. & 51 D.) June 23.

The House acted after Budget Director Maurice H. Stans told the Senate Finance Committee earlier June 23 that the bill was too expensive and he "would recommend a veto."

Norman P. Mason, Housing & Home Finance Agency administrator, had assailed the measure June 22 as too costly and "not in the interest of most of the American people." He said it was "full of bonuses for the big people," such as a requirement that the Federal National Mortgage Association resume the purchase at par of mortgages on military, cooperative & disaster housing and urban renewal projects. The par requirement had ended in Aug. 1958.

The bill authorized $1,375,400,000 in expenditures in 2 years, but it also authorized public housing to be paid for over a 40-year period.

Among other provisions:

- Authorization of $5-$10 billion of new FHA mortgage insurance.
- 2 years of urban renewal aid at a cost of $500 million the first year & $400 million the 2d, compared with a 6-year $1.35 billion program ($350 million a year for the first 2 years) recommended by the Administration, a 6-year $2.1 billion program proposed in the orignal Senate bill and the 3-year $1½ billion recommendation of the House's bill.
- 45,000 public housing units; plus an additional 100,000 at the President's discretion at a rate of no more than 35,000 a year.
- $62½ million in loans for college classroom & laboratory construction.
- $300 million in loans for college housing & classrooms. (The Administration had proposed $200 million.)
- Up to $500 million in direct federal loans to non-profit corporations to build homes for the elderly. (The Administration opposed this.)
- $37½ million more for FNMA purchases of FHA-insured mortgages on cooperative housing.
- One-year FNMA secondary-mortgage loans (opposed by the Administration).
- An increase to 35 years in the maximum duration (currently 30 years) of FHA & GI housing loans.
- An increase to $22,500 in the ceiling (currently $20,000) on FHA mortgages for one-family homes.
- Increases in interest rates on various types of FHA mortgages (e.g., rental housing from 4½% to 5¾%).
- Lower minimum down payments for FHA-insured mortgages (new requirement: 3% for the first $13,500 of a home's valuation, 10% for the next $4,500 & 25% for the rest). [See pp. 151G2, F3, 152C1]

Debt Limit Rise Voted. The House, by 255-117 vote (167 D. & 88 R. vs. 69 D. & 48 R.) June 19, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR7749) raising the temporary limit on the public debt from $288 billion to $295 billion and the permanent limit from $283 billion to $285 billion. The new temporary limit, to expire June 30, 1960, would be at the level Pres. Eisenhower had requested. But the President had asked for a permanent limit $3 billion higher than the House approved. [See p. 191F-G3]

Renegotiation Bill. The Senate June 23 passed and sent to joint conference a bill (HR7086) extending the Defense Contracts Renegotiation Act, which had been scheduled to expire June 30. The Senate version called for a 3-year extension. The House had approved a 4-year extension. The act permitted the government to recapture excessive profits on defense contracts. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 291B1]

LABOR

Clean-Up Orders Upheld. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington June 10 unanimously upheld U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts' order to the Teamsters Bro'hood & its leaders to follow clean-up recommendations of its court-appointed monitors. The appeals court agreed that the union should take investigative &/or disciplinary action against Teamsters Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan, John J. McNamara, head of N.Y. Locals 295 & 808, and Raymond Cohen, head of Philadelphia Local 107. It agreed that the union must take steps to protect the democratic rights of members & locals, improve financial & accounting procedures and return self-government to locals in trusteeship. The court held that there was a "conflict of interest" in Godfrey P. Schmidt's position as both a union monitor & a representative of employers in dealings with the union but it left it up to Letts to decide whether this conflict disqualified him as a monitor. [See p. 77B1; Vol. XVIII, 427D3]

Beck Loan Indictment. A federal grand jury in New York June 17 indicted ex-Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, 2 business executives & 3 companies on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley law's prohibition on company pay-offs to union leaders. The others indicted: Roy Fruehauf & the Fruehauf Trailer Co., of which he was president; Burge M. Seymour & Associated Transport, Inc., of which he was president; Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated.

The 2-count indictment charged the companies & businessmen with paying and Beck with accepting $200,000 in June 1954. The payment had been investigated by the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices in 1957. Fruehauf had testified that the money was a loan. [See p. 77D1; Vol. XVII, 157C-F3, 277D-E3]

Dio Conviction Upset. New York's Appellate Division, in a 4-1 decision June 23, reversed the labor extortion convictions of racketeer Johnny Dio & John J. McNamara, head of N.Y. Teamsters Locals 808 & 295. Dio, serving a 15-30-year jail sentence, was ordered released. McNamara, sentenced to a 5-10-year term, had been free on bail pending appeal. The court ordered the indictments against them dismissed. Asserting that the state had failed to make a case against the defendants, the majority opinion said that "even the most corrupt & reprehensible individual may not be deprived of liberty unless his guilt is established within the confines of an applicable penal statute." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 16G2-B3, 76F2, 244A2, 292A3]

Gunaca Jailed. John Gunaca, ex-United Auto Workers organizer, was sentenced by Circuit Judge Clarence Reinhard in Sheboygan, Wis. June 15 to 2 concurrent terms of up to 3 years each for felonious assault. He had pleaded no contest to charges of beating William Bersch Jr. & his late father, William Sr., non-striking Kohler Co. employes, in July 1954. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 400D2]

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Communications Workers of America convention in Cleveland June 23 reelected Pres. Joseph A. Beirne & Secy.-Treasurer Wm. A. Smallwood.

FOREIGN

Ireland

De Valera Elected. Eamon de Valera, 76, Fianna Fail (Destiny Party) leader, was elected President of Ireland June 17 with 538,058 votes to 417,536 for Gen. Sean MacEoin, opposition Fine Gael (United Ireland) Party candidate. De Valera, who resigned as Prime Minister June 17, was sworn in for a 7-year term June 25 to succeed Sean T. O'Kelly. [See pp. 23E2, 14C2]

Deputy Prime Min. Sean Lemass, 60, was chosen unanimously by the Fianna Fail June 22 to succeed de Valera as prime minister. Lemass was approved by the Irish Dail (Parliament) June 23 by a vote of 75 to 51.

The new Irish cabinet: Prime Min.—Sean Lemass; Deputy Prime Min. & Health Min.—Sean MacEntee; Finance—Dr. James Ryan; External Affairs—Frank Aiken; Agriculture—Patrick Smith; Lands & Fisheries—Erskine H. Childers; Justice—Oscar Traynor; Industry & Commerce—John Lynch; Local Govt.—Neil T. Blaney; Irish Language & Area Services—Michael Moran; Post & Telegraph—Michael Hilliard; Education—Patrick J. Hillary.

A constitutional amendment to end proportional representation and replace it with a majority voting system was rejected by referendum June 17, 486,989 votes to 453,322. The amendment, proposed by the Fianna Fail,

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was fought by Irish trade unions & minority parties on grounds that it would perpetuate Fianna Fail dominance of the Irish Dail.

West Germany

CDU Rift Grows. The split between Chancellor Adenauer & Economy Min. Erhard was reopened June 17 after Adenauer again charged that Erhard lacked the ability to lead West Germany during a period of crisis.

Adenauer, in an interview in the N.Y. Times, said that Erhard was "a very talented man" but lacked the political experience necessary for the chancellorship. Adenauer defended his decision to remain as chancellor until after West German general elections scheduled for Sept. 1961. Adenauer said that "I must lead this campaign." He indicated that he regarded neither Erhard nor Finance Min. Franz Etzel, Erhard's rival to succeed Adenauer, as serious candidates for chancellor.

Erhard protested to the CDU Parliamentary group June 19 that Adenauer's remarks to the Times had insulted him (Erhard) & the CDU. Erhard warned that "I cannot continue my work" in the Cabinet unless Adenauer stopped trying to destroy "my reputation." He asserted that the "fate of the party" was "at stake" and demanded that the CDU exact a renewed guarantee that he be "spared further defamations."

Bundestag Pres. Gerstenmaier charged June 20 that Adenauer's attack on Erhard had broken the truce between the 2 CDU leaders and had harmed both party & state. Schleswig-Holstein Min. Pres. Kai Uwe von Hassel, CDU deputy national chairman, called on Adenauer June 20 to convene the CDU's ruling Federal Committee to consider his feud with Erhard.

In an apparent effort to renew the CDU political truce, Adenauer June 22 sent Erhard what was described as a partial apology for his personal attacks. But the letter, written after Adenauer had conferred with Heinrich Krone, CDU leader in the Bundestag, and Robert Pferdemenges, a friend of Adenauer, was not believed to have ended the dispute. [See p. 194A2]

Saar. Min.-Pres. Franz Josef Roeder announced June 11 that the Saar's planned economic integration with West Germany would be delayed until September. He promised that the transfer would be completed before the Dec. 31, 1959 expiration of the Saar's economic ties with France. [See p. 31E1]

Budget. A record 39.781 billion-Deutsche mark ($9.47 billion) West German budget for fiscal 1960 was passed by the Bundestag June 12. It contained an estimated deficit of $950 million, the first in West German history. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 261G3]

War Assets. West German Min.-to-U.S. Franz Grapf met with Acting State Secy. C. Douglas Dillon June 18 in an effort to win American reimbursement of German nationals for property seized in the U.S. during World War II. Dillon was said to have rejected suggestions that the U.S. use West German aid repayments to pay for the $297 million worth of German property seized. [See Vol. XVII, p. 262C1]

The West Berlin Denazification Chamber classified the late Reich Marshal Hermann Goering as a major war criminal June 3 and ordered confiscation of his West Berlin financial estate. The court ordered his widow, Emmy Goering, 66, to pay 756,000 Deutsche marks ($180,000), the value of the estate, as "atonement" for Goering's role as Nazi leader. [See pp. 164F1; Vol. VIII, 234H]

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Algeria. French Sen. Bernard Lafay called on Premier Debré June 16 to publish a list of private firms said to be selling Algerian rebels military material for use against France. Lafay charged that the West German Telefunken radio company, the Union of Swiss Banks & Italian Beretta arms works all had aided the rebels. The Union of Swiss Banks denied June 17 that it had handled funds collected in France for the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. [See p. 186E1]

Bader Edine Khebtani, 23, brother-in-law of Mme. Rebiha Khebtani, a Moslem deputy in the French National Assembly, was murdered by rebel terrorists June 11 in Setif, Algeria. [See p. 129D1]

Belgium. The Intl. Court of Justice June 20 awarded Belgium sovereignty over a disputed 30-acre enclave situated in Dutch territory near the Belgian-Netherlands frontier. The court voted by 10-4 to order inclusion of the area in the Belgian village of Baarle-Hertog rather than the nearby Dutch town of Baerle-Nassau. [See p. 139B3]

Britain. Herbert S. Morrison, 71, ex-Foreign Secretary & Laborite leader in the House of Commons, announced June 20 that he would retire from politics at the end of the current Parliament. [See Vol. XV, p. 407G3]

"Massive & conclusive" proof of British-French-Israeli collusion in the 1956 attack on Egypt was claimed by Randolph Churchill in a book, "The Rise & Fall of Sir Anthony Eden," published June 22. [See Vol. XVII, p. 107E1]

Canada. Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip arrived by air in St. John's, Nfld. June 18 to begin a 6-week royal tour of Canada. Greeted by Gov. Gen. Vincent Massey, Prime Min. Diefenbaker & Newfoundland Premier Joseph Smallwood, the Queen flew to Gander June 19 to dedicate a new international air terminal. She visited the Bowater paper mills in Corner Brook the same day and the U.S.' Ernest Harmon Air Force base June 20. She attended church in Gaspé, Quebec June 21 and sailed for Quebec City June 22 aboard the royal yacht Britannia. [See Vol. XVII, p. 335G2]

Prime Min. Diefenbaker, in a Princeton (N.J.) U. commencement address, called on the free nations June 16 to issue a common "declaration of freedom's creed, setting out the hopes & aspirations of the free world" to eliminate doubts "as to our motives." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334B-D2]

Cargo carried by the St. Lawrence Seaway in its first month of operation totalled 2,243,450 tons—a 50% increase over the old canal system's total for the same period of 1958, U.S. & Canadian authorities reported June 22. [See pp. 145A2, 139B2]

Czechoslovakia. In efforts to spur lagging Czech farm output, the Czech Communist Party Central Com. abolished the dual price system in effect for agricultural products June 19 and ordered a 14.7% increase in the unified farm price levels. The CP simultaneously reduced prices by 30% on most farm machinery, 15% on tractors, 25% on spare parts & 25% on farm electricity. It also ordered decentralization of farm planning (individual collectives would aid Natl. County Committees in fixing quotas), and a reduction in uneconomic collectives in mountainous areas. The dual price system (one price level for compulsory state deliveries, higher prices for above-quota production) had been in effect since 1953. (Czech farm imports during 1958: 1 million tons of grain, 92,000 tons of meat, 43 million eggs.) [See p. 86E1]

France. A delegation of "Left Gaullist" leaders informed Pres. de Gaulle June 18 of their resignations from the Democratic Union of Labor, a group formed in April to serve as a rallying point for non-Communist leftists who supported de Gaulle. The leftists, also members of the former Circle of Republican Reform, charged that the Gaullist regime "systematically" had filled key French posts with avowed rightists & former followers of the wartime Vichy Govt. [See p. 138C1]

French Community. François Tombalaye, leader of the African Dem. Rally in the Chad, was named Chad premier, it was reported June 18 from Fort Lamy. [See p. 86C2]

3 Congolese were reported killed & more than 150 injured in post-election rioting June 17-18 in Brazzaville, Congo Republic, between Lari tribesmen who supported Premier Fulbert Youlou and a sect of Laris who refused to vote, pay taxes or acknowledge the republic. [See p. 195D1]

2 Senegalese were killed & 40 hurt in Tivaouane, Senegal June 20 when police dispersed a meeting of the Senegalese Solidarity Party led by Sheikh Tidjane Sy. [See p. 111G1-A2]

India. Prime Min. Nehru arrived in Trivandrum, capital of Kerala State, June 22 to investigate the mass disobedience campaign against the state's Communist Govt. Nehru was welcomed by Chief Min. E. M. S. Namboodiripad and by thousands of anti-Communist demonstrators who jeered the Kerala leader. Indian dispatches reported June 22 that 12 demonstrators had been killed & hundreds injured and 5,000 persons arrested since the beginning of the anti-Communist campaign against state efforts to control Kerala's private & church schools.

A. K. Gopalan, a member of the Indian Communist Party Central Com., warned June 19 that unless the Congress Party ordered its members to withdraw from the Kerala disobedience movement, Communists would be

ordered to begin similar drives against Congress Party Govts. in other Indian states. [See p. 195E1]

A $20 million loan was approved June 18 by the U.S.' Development Loan Fund for Indian steel purchases for 7-year-plan projects. [See p. 147C1]

The Intl. (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development disclosed June 17 that the U.S., Britain, Canada & Australia had offered to participate financially in the $1 billion Indus River development in India & Pakistan. [See p. 163G1-A2]

Indonesia. The Indonesian Army declared June 20 that it expected to be given a greater role in the government to be formed by Pres. Sukarno on his return from a 2-month world tour. Army spokesman Maj. Harsono asserted that a plan embodying an active military role in the government had been submitted to Sukarno by the Army & Premier Djuanda's Cabinet. He denied reports that Lt. Gen. Nasution, Army chief of staff, favored establishment of Army rule under Sukarno. [See p. 187E1]

Japan. Premier Nobusuke Kishi named a new Japanese Cabinet June 17 in a move believed to have strengthened his control of the Liberal-Democratic Party in preparation for a political fight over pending revision of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty. Only 2 members of Kishi's old cabinet, Foreign Min. Aiichiro Fujiyama & Finance Min. Eisaku Sato, were retained. Ichiro Kono, former cabinet minister & Liberal-Democratic leader, announced June 17 that he had withdrawn his support for Kishi in protest against composition of the new cabinet. [See pp. 187G1, 139F2, 14E2; Vol. XVIII, 431A2, 207F2]

The new Japanese cabinet: Premier—Nobusuke Kishi; Vice Premier & Min. Without Portfolio—Shuji Masutani; Justice—Tetsuya Ino; Foreign—Aiichiro Fujiyama; Finance—Eisaku Sato; Education—Takechiyo Matsuda; Welfare—Yoshio Watanabe; Intl. Trade & Industry—Hayato Ikeda; Agriculture—Takeo Fukuda; Transport—Wataru Narahashi; Posts—Haruhiko Uetake; Labor—Raizo Matsuno; Construction—Isamu Murakami; Economic Planning Board director gen.—Wataro Kanno; Autonomy Board director—Kanichiro Ishihara; Defense Board director gen.—Munenori Akagi; Atomic Energy Comm. chairman—Yasuhiro Nakasone; Cabinet Secy.—Etsusaburo Shiina.

The General Council of Trade Unions announced June 16 that it would cooperate with the Japanese Communist Party in a nationwide campaign to prevent revision & broadening of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty. Chrmn. Kaoru Ota & Secy. Gen. Akira Iwai of the GCTU told a rally in Gifu Prefecture that Japanese trade unions, previously linked only with the Socialist Party, would work with Communists when they followed "the path for a peaceful revolution." [See p. 103A2]

Korea. The UN Command for Korea charged June 20 that North Korean troops had built fortifications in the demilitarized zone between UN & Communist forces. The construction was believed to be part of a new 151-mile defense line across North Korea. [See p. 187C2]

Poland. Communist Party First Secy. Gomulka told a special session of the CP Central Com. June 22 that Polish tractor production would be increased by 50% in order to achieve mechanization of ⅓ of Poland's farm production by the end of the current 7-year plan in 1965. Gomulka said that tractor production goals would be raised from 80,000 to 122,000 annually by 1965 to provide equipment for 16,000 voluntary agricultural circles to be formed in Polish villages. Peasants would retain their private lands but would buy seed, use machinery & plan production cooperatively. Peasants would own agricultural circle machinery collectively and would use it under state guidance.

Gomulka said: "We cannot force the Polish peasant into collectives without raising serious trouble. But if we can make him interested in collectively-owned tractors & other machines, we can step up production, increase the role of the state in the countryside & bring Polish farming a step closer to the goal of socialization." [See pp 87B1, 71E1]

Portugal. The National Assembly voted by 86 to 9 June 18 to approve a bill creating a special electoral college for Portuguese presidential elections. The college, to consist of Assembly & Cooperative Chamber (upper house) members, municipal & overseas representatives, would replace the popular electoral system used in 1958. [See p. 130F1]

Red China. Communist Chinese newspaper & radio reports cited June 20 by the N.Y. Times disclosed that Red China's 1959 farm production had fallen short of planned goals (525 million tons of grain) and might not equal 1958 output (375 million tons of grain). The reports blamed the production failure on unusually heavy floods & drought and the inability of China's low-yield farm system to cope with natural disasters. (Millions of Chinese peasants were said to have been mobilized to fight a Kwantung Province flood, described as the worst in history, that struck June 11.)

An Indian delegation's report on a visit to Chinese farm areas, cited June 21 by the N.Y. Times, lauded Chinese farming methods but expressed doubts that China had achieved farm production gains claimed under its "great leap forward." [See p. 162C2]

South Africa. 4 African men were killed and 24 African men & women and one white policeman were injured June 18-19 when African women rioted, clashed with police and attacked & burned municipal buildings, beer halls & buses in the African Cato Manor slum near Durban. The rioting was said to have been caused by Durban City Council orders for destruction of illegal stills run by African women, reportedly in preparation for the transfer of part of the area's population to the new township of Kwa Mashu. Police fired on Cato Manor mobs after 4,000 women had stormed & burned 3 municipal beer halls, destroyed stocks of beer and beseiged a group of police & newsmen.

A demonstration by Kwa Mashu women protesting installation of water meters was dispersed June 22 by police using tear gas. 15,000 Africans at Clermont Township, near Durban, began a bus boycott June 22 to protest expropriation of African land to build a bus station. [See p. 178C2]

Southern Rhodesia. The 420-foot wall of the Kariba Dam was completed June 22 with ceremonies led by Federal Prime Min. Welensky. The $238 million dam eventually would raise the level of the Zambesi River by 340 feet to form a 2,000-sq.-mi. lake. It would produce 240,000 kw. of electricity and make possible the irrigation & reclamation of 425,000 acres of farmland. [See p. 66C3]

79 suspected members of the African Natl. Congress were arrested June 16-17 by Southern Rhodesian security police. [See p. 130A1]

Spain. A general strike, called by Communists to demonstrate political opposition to the Franco regime, failed to materialize June 18 after the arrest of 123 leftists for distributing propaganda, the assembly of extra police & security forces and the refusal of cooperation by non-Communist anti-Franco groups. Julio Ceron Ayuso, 28, a Foreign Ministry official, was arrested June 16 in Madrid for distributing strike leaflets with a secret group known as the Young Iberians. [See p. 178E-F2]

Tibet. The exiled Dalai Lama appealed to "the conscience of all peace-loving & civilized nations" June 20 to aid in efforts to save the Tibetan people "from the danger of near annihilation" at the hands of Red China. In his first personal news conference since his flight from Tibet, the Dalai Lama told reporters in Mussoorie, India that Red China was aiming at "complete absorption & extinction of the Tibetan race." He charged that Chinese occupation forces had killed 65,000 Tibetans since 1956, destroyed 1,000 monasteries and murdered lamas during the recent revolt. He said that "the glorious achievements of Chinese rule in Tibet" rested on "forced labor & compulsory exactions, systematic persecution . . . plunder . . . & the execution of certain leading men."

The Dalai Lama asserted that the Tibetan people recognized him & his followers as the Tibetan Govt. "wherever I am" and "will never recognize" the pro-Chinese Tibetan Govt. led by the Panchen Lama. He said that Tibetan rebels were continuing their fight and he would "help them by means of a peaceful solution." He welcomed suggestions for a "summit meeting" of Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai & Indian Prime Min. Nehru to settle the Tibetan problem. He warned, however, that he would return to Lhasa only if an accord restored to Tibet the independent "rights & powers exercised prior to 1950." [See p. 187E3]

Yugoslavia. A Greek-Yugoslav communiqué issued in Athens June 18 after talks by Greek leaders & Yugoslav Foreign Min. Koca Popovic expressed agreement on minor issues but admitted differences over Soviet proposals for the banning of nuclear missile sites from the Balkans. [See p. 181E3]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Cabinet Shakeup. Pres. Arturo Frondizi's cabinet resigned June 22 to allow him to form a new government so as to deal with widespread political unrest, strikes & the spiraling cost of living. (Frondizi rejected the resignations of his military secretaries: Maj. Gen. Hector Solanas Pacheco, War; Vice Adm. Adolfo Estevez, Navy, & Brig. Ramon Abrahin, AF.) The crisis had come to a head the previous week with the discovery of a plot by retired military officers, who had taken part in the anti-Peronist revolt, to unseat Frondizi because of his continued pro-Perón leanings. The near-uprising developed after the publication by Perón of the alleged text of his pre-election agreement with Frondizi. The agreement, which promised restoration of the Peronist party's legal status, reportedly had been negotiated by publisher Rogelio Frigerio, still Frondizi's political adviser and a link with the Peronist forces. Leaders of the anti-Frondizi conspiracy, it was reported June 20, were ex-War Secy. Lt. Gen. Arturo Ossorio Arana and ex-Navy Undersecy. Rear Adm. Arturo Rial. Rial was placed under house arrest June 21, but Ossorio Arana & other officers remained at large.

Frondizi named Alvaro C. Alsogoray, an exponent of free enterprise, to the Economic and Labor Ministries. Alsogoray accepted the posts on condition that he be given a free hand in naming the Secretaries of Finance, Agriculture, Treasury, Commerce, Industry and Mining as well as the presidents of the Central Bank & other state banks. Retained as holdover ministers: Alfredo R. Vitolo, Interior; Diogenes Taboada, who replaced Carlos Alberto Florit May 16, Foreign; Luis R. McKay, Education & Justice; Hector V. Noblia, Public Health; Adolfo T. Consentino, Communications. Newly-appointed ministers: Alberto R. Constantini (ex-Transportation Secy.), Public Works; Justo P. Villar (ex-Public Works Min.), Natl. Defense. [See p. 47C-G3]

OBITUARIES

Hitoshi Ashida, 71, Japanese coalition Premier in 1948 (he was forced to resign under bribery charges), foreign service aide 1912-32, Diet member 1932-40, pres. English-language Japan Times 1933-40; June 20 in Tokyo of cancer. [See Vol. VIII, p. 398P]

Ethel Barrymore, 79, actress since 1894 (she appeared on N.Y. stage in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "Romeo & Juliet," "The Twelve Pound Look" and "The Corn is Green," in films in "None but the Lonely Heart," "Rasputin and the Empress"), sister of the late Lionel & John Barrymore; June 18 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Wide World

Joseph Barbara Sr., 53, Italian-born beer & soft drink distributor who was host to 1957 Apalachin, N.Y. gangland meeting, the reason for which neither he nor 62 others present would divulge; June 17 in Johnson City, N.Y. of heart attack. [See p. 180F1]

Charles M. B. Cadwalader, 74, pres. Academy of Natural Sciences (Phila.) 1937-51; June 18 while playing golf near Philadelphia.

Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, 60, chrmn. Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Org., U. of Sydney ex-Prof. of Veterinary Sciences; June 20 in Melbourne, Australia of heart attack.

Tom E. DeWolfe, 56, ex-U.S. Justice Dept. aide, special asst. to U.S. Atty. Gen., prosecutor in post-World War II treason trials of Tokyo Rose, Robert Best, Douglas Chandler; June 18 in Seattle (suicide by shooting). [See Vol. IX, p. 336A]

Bela Kovacs, 55, secy.-gen. of Hungarian Smallholders Party 1945-57, member of World War II anti-Nazi resistance, Agri. Min. in Imre Nagy's 1956 cabinet & supporter of anti-Russian revolt (exiled to Siberia 1947-53 for alleged anti-Soviet espionage activities); June 21 in Pecs, Hungary. [See Vol. XVII, p. 27E3]

Fay Lanphier Daniels, 53, Miss America of 1925; June 21 in Oakland, Calif.

Archibald Selwyn, 82, Canadian-born N.Y. theatrical producer in 1920s & '30s ("Smiling Through," "Private Lives," "Bittersweet"); June 21 in Hollywood.

William G. Stuber, 95, pres. Eastman Kodak 1925-34, bd. chrmn. 1934-41, authority on photographic emulsions; June 17 in Rochester, N.Y.

Tsarong Sawang, 72, Tibetan elder statesman, ex-Min. for Works & Road Building who was arrested by Chinese Communists following revolt last March; death in Lhasa June 14 reported June 21 in Kalimpong, India.

Adolf Windaus, 82, German-born winner of 1928 Nobel Prize for Chemistry (for conversion of ergesterol into Vitamin D), researcher in sex hormones, heart disease stimulants & drugs, prof. emeritus at U. of Goettingen; June 9 in Goettingen.

MISCELLANEOUS

Prison riot by 106 mentally unstable inmates of the U.S. Prison Bureau Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., was ended June 23 by prison guards, using a bulldozer & tear gas, who broke into a barricaded wing. 5 guards the rioters had seized as hostages were released. A guard disclosed that the uprising began because the prisoners did not want to be locked in their cells and wanted increased time for watching TV. [See p. 156D3]

Train-bus collision near Lauffen, Germany June 20 killed 37 persons and injured 30 others. [See p. 188D2]

Gale across Northumberland Strait between New Brunswick & Prince Edward I., Canada, took the lives of 12 fishermen June 19. 22 others were missing June 21. [See p. 196G3]

Fire destroyed a resort hotel in Stalheim, Norway and killed an estimated 25 U.S. tourists there June 23. 35 other persons were injured.

Joseph P. Crowley, 49, of New Haven, Conn., ex-Yale football star, was acquitted June 22 in Tokyo of manslaughter in connection with the death there May 8, 1958, of his brother-in-law & business associate, T. A. D. Jones Jr., 45, of New Haven, son of the late Yale football coach. The 3-judge panel upheld Crowley's contention that Jones had fallen during a brawl in their hotel room and knocked over a heavy lamp, which struck him on the head and killed him.

Vincent J. Spano's conviction & death sentence for the 1957 slaying of ex-boxer Frank Palermo Jr. in New York was overruled June 22 in Washington by the U.S. Supreme Court. It found New York police had obtained Spano's confession by coercion before he had been permitted to consult with an attorney. [See Vol. XVII, p. 120G1]

Gerrit C. Schaefer, 36, a plumber, and his wife Line, 35, were sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment June 11 in Rotterdam, Netherlands for killing 5 of their 11 children just after birth because the babies were not wanted. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420C3]

William Coyle, 22, AWOL from the USAF, was killed by Middleboro, Mass. police June 17 near a cranberry bog, and his brother, John, 24, was taken alive. The pair had been hunted for 2 days in connection with a Middleboro liquor store holdup. During the holdup, William Sedgwick, 49, of Philadelphia managed to escape from the trunk of his car, in which the bandits had imprisoned him since June 8, when they robbed him in Philadelphia. John Coyle told police that his brother had shot & killed a Philadelphia policeman who caught them stealing milk bottles June 4.

Wladziu Valentino Liberace, 40, American popular pianist and TV & concert entertainer, was awarded £8,000 ($22,400) damages for libel June 17 in London after trial of a suit against the London Daily Mirror & columnist Cassandra (William Connor) for implying in a Sept. 26, 1956 column that the pianist was homosexual. [See Vol. XVII, p. 248E3]

MARRIED

Brigitte Bardot, 24, French film actress, to French actor Jacques Charrier, 23; June 18 in Louveciennes, France (her 2d).

Dorothy Dandridge, 36, actress, to night club owner Jack Denison, 46; June 22 in Hollywood (2d for both).

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Gypsy. Musical based on memoirs of Gypsy Rose Lee. Book by Arthur Laurents. Music by Jule Styne. Lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. Staged & choreographed by Jerome Robbins. Presented by David Merrick & Leland Hayward. With Ethel Merman, Sandra Church, Jack Klugman, Lane Bradbury, Maria Karnilova, Faith Dane. May 21 at Broadway. (7-0-0)§

Closed

The Gazebo June 20 (218 performances)
Once More, With Feeling June 5 (262 performances)
Rashomon June 12 (150 performances)
Sunrise at Campobello May 30 (608 performances)
Touch of the Poet June 12 (292 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews